

The *type* and 3 *paratypes*, all males, from "El Monte Oaks, San Diego Co., California, June 8, 1934, collected by Albert Watson" and 7 *paratypes* from Lake Arrowhead, Calif. (Paul Allen) VI-23-34, and 1 *paratype* from Bear Lake, California, collected in May. All specimens were given to the writer by the collector. The *type* will be deposited on loan in the United States National Museum, while the *paratypes* remain in the author's collection.

***Serica watson*, new species.**

Male.—Robust, somewhat shining, elytra slightly pruinose; elytra, sides of thorax and clypeus, base of clypeus, and apex of thorax with sparse erect hairs. Clypeus tumid, densely and coarsely punctate, apex with moderately deep, and widely arcuate emargination, the margin slightly and gradually reflexed, no trace of lateral clypeal notches. Front sparsely and finely punctate, the entire front and vertex opaque. Antenna 9-segmented, testaceous, club ovate and not quite equal to the funicle in length. Length 8 mm. Width 4-5 mm.

The *type* and *paratype*, both males, are from "El Monte Oaks, San Diego County, California, collected by Albert Watson on June 8, 1934" and by him presented to the author. The *type* will be deposited on loan in the National Museum. The genitalia are most similar to those of *S. craighead* Saylor; but vary slightly within the species, as is shown in the drawings. Figure 6b is the typical form and 6b₂ the variation.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES.

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| Figure 1. <i>Serica craighead</i> Saylor | Figure 4. <i>Serica oliver</i> Saylor |
| 2. <i>Serica cruzi</i> Saylor | 5. <i>Serica elmontea</i> Saylor |
| 3. <i>Serica joaquinella</i> Saylor | 6. <i>Serica watson</i> Saylor |
| a. Side view of male genitalia. | |
| b. Idem. | |
| c. En-face view of male genitalia. | |

THREE NEW HYMENOPTEROUS PARASITES OF
THE LEMNA FLY.

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The material on which this paper is based was reared by Dr. Minnie B. Scotland, who has conducted studies on the Lemna fly, *Lemnaphila scotlandae* Cress., at Ithaca, N. Y. In order to make names available for use in her forthcoming publication the descriptions of a new species of the braconid genus *Opius* and of two new species of Diapriidae belonging in the genus *Trichopria* are presented at this time.

Opius lemnaphilae, new species.

(Fig. 1, D.)

This species runs to couplet 53 in Gahan's key¹ to the North American forms. It differs, however, from both species included there, as well as from *hydrelliae* Muesebeck, which belongs in the same group, in the exceedingly narrow stigma, shorter second cubital cell, unusually narrow posterior wing, and absence of nervellus.

Female.—Length about 1.3 mm. Head completely polished; temple receding, very slightly convex; malar space barely as long as basal width of mandible; lower margin of mandible entire; a conspicuous opening between clypeus and mandibles; clypeus a little elevated from base toward middle, depressed toward apex; ocellocular line nearly twice as long as postocellar line; antenna slender, about as long as body, 15-segmented, first flagellar segment a little longer than second and about as long as scape and pedicel combined.

Thorax short, compact, not broader at tegulae than high; notaulices impressed to middle of mesoscutum; mesoscutum and scutellum polished; propodeum mostly smooth, with a narrow sculptured strip down the middle; side of pronotum and mesopleuron polished; mesopleural impression short, with two or three foveolae; stigma exceptionally narrow, barely distinguishable from costa; recurrent vein entering second cubital cell; first and second cubital cells and first discoidal cell unusually small; third abscissa of radius more than three times as long as second; medius obsolescent toward base; first brachial cell open; posterior wing unusually narrow, not wider than length of marginal cilia; nervellus wanting.

Abdomen as broad as thorax; first tergite broader at apex than long, closely rugulose; second tergite more or less aciculate longitudinally and impressed at base each side of middle; suture between second and third tergites weakly indicated; third and following tergites smooth and polished; ovipositor sheath extending about length of first tergite beyond apex of abdomen.

Black; mandible brownish yellow; antenna brownish black with scape and pedicel yellow; wings hyaline; legs yellow, except posterior tibiae and all tarsi, which are more or less dusky.

Male.—Differing in no essential from female; antennae 17-segmented.

Type locality.—Ithaca, N. Y.

Type.—U. S. National Museum No. 53079.

Host.—*Lemnaphila scotlandae* Cresson.

Described from 20 specimens reared by Minnie B. Scotland in August, 1936, and August, 1938.

¹ Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 49 : 72, 1915.

Trichopria angustipennis, new species.

(Fig. 1, B, C.)

Distinguished from all described North American species known to me by the unusually narrow anterior wings, which are only about twice as wide as the length of the longest marginal cilia.

Female.—Length about 1 mm. Head subspherical, polished; vertex strongly convex, its summit above level of upper eye margins; temple much broader than eye but receding gradually from eye margin, not noticeably convex; ocelli very small, in an equilateral triangle, separated from each other by about twice the diameter of one of them; eye sparsely hairy; malar space hardly as long as the subtriangular clypeus; antenna slightly shorter than body, inserted about on a level with middle of eyes; scape slender, nearly or quite as long as height of head; pedicel shorter but thicker than first segment of flagellum; first six flagellar segments slender, the second to the fifth subequal in length and each slightly shorter than the first; sixth shorter than the fifth; the seventh to the tenth each distinctly longer than broad but much thicker than the other flagellar segments and combining to form a club.

Thorax slightly deeper than broad, strongly narrowed both cephalad and caudad from the tegulae, polished; notaulices wanting; scutellar sulcus represented by a fine, faintly punctate line that is strongly curved forward at the middle; scutellum large, subtruncate at apex; propodeum with a low acute median tooth at base; side of pronotum and mesopleuron polished; metapleuron thickly pubescent; anterior wing as long as entire body and nearly four times as long as wide, subcosta less than one-third wing length, and longest marginal cilia about as long as half greatest width of wing; posterior wing very narrow, not nearly as wide as length of its longest marginal cilia.

Abdomen with first segment parallel-sided and slightly longer than broad; remainder of abdomen abruptly broadened, considerably broader than thorax, polished, the third tergite about three times as long as the combined lengths of the following tergites; apex of abdomen abruptly acute.

Black; basal half of scape yellowish brown; legs piceous; wings hyaline.

Male.—Differs noticeably from the female only in the antennae, which are definitely longer than the body and not distinctly clavate; first flagellar segment the longest and also much longer than pedicel; second conspicuously emarginate outwardly on basal half.

Type locality.—Ithaca, N. Y.

Type.—U. S. National Museum No. 53080.

Host.—*Lemnaphila scotlandae* Cresson.

Described from 38 specimens reared from pupae of the above host by Minnie B. Scotland August, 1936, and August, 1938.

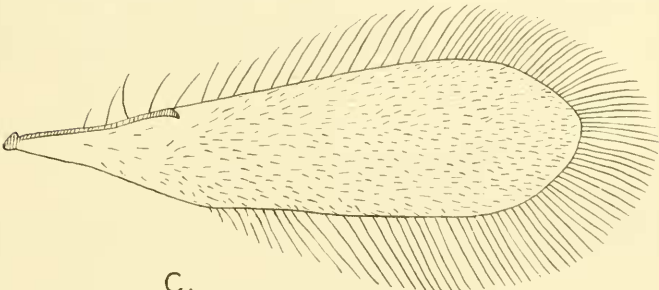
Fig. 1.—A, *Trichopria paludis*, antenna of female; B, *Trichopria angustipennis*, antenna of female; C, *Trichopria angustipennis*, wings; D, *Opius lemnaphilae*, wings. Drawn by H. B. Bradford.



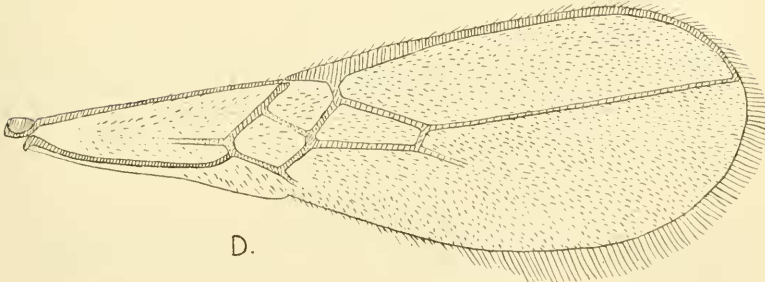
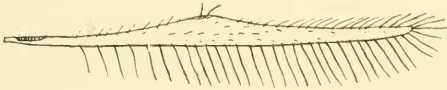
A.



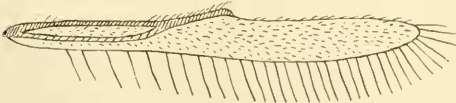
B.



C.



D.



Trichopria paludis, new species.

(Fig. 1, A.)

Exceedingly similar to *angustipennis*, which it resembles especially in its strikingly narrow wings. It may be distinguished from that species, however, by the shorter, more abruptly clavate female antennae and the differently shaped head.

Female.—Differs from the foregoing description of *angustipennis* as follows: Head subtransverse, not narrowing so strongly behind as in that species; temple gently convex; pedicel of antenna slightly longer than first segment of flagellum; club, composed of last four segments, stout, its second segment a little longer than broad, its third about as broad as long; scutellar sulcus smooth, entirely without punctures; median tooth at base of propodeum blunt; greatest width of anterior wing only slightly more than twice length of longest marginal cilia; abdomen narrowing gradually from middle to acute apex. Only extreme base of scape yellowish brown.

Type locality.—Ithaca, N. Y.

Type.—U. S. National Museum No. 53081.

Host.—*Lemmaphila scotlandae* Cresson.

Three females reared by Minnie B. Scotland in August, 1936.

A NEW SPECIES OF HETEROSPILUS PARASITIC ON AN
INJURIOUS ANOBIID (HYMENOPTERA : BRACONIDAE).

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Under the name *Neogastrallus librinocens* Fisher¹ has recently described an anobiid beetle which was discovered by E. A. Back, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, to be causing serious damage to books in certain libraries. Two adults of a new braconid parasite of that insect have now been reared by Dr. Back, and in order to provide him with a name for use in a paper on the anobiid the following description is offered at this time.

Heterospilus anobiidivorus, new species.

Apparently most closely related to *mellens* Riley but readily distinguished by its much smoother abdomen and darker color.

¹ Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 40 : 43, 1938.